

I.O. - 7563

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
Section 2, 4th. Station
Date October 12, 1932.
No. 107063

Subject (in full) Canton Daily Sun (广东英文新报).

Made by/ and Forwarded by *D. B. R.*

I forward herewith for information two copies of the
"Canton Daily Sun" (广东英文新报), of September 26 and 27, 1932,
respectively. This paper is edited by the well known Francis
Zia in conjunction with L. K. Kentwell.

D. B. R.
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg. Please add report to
papers about Francis Zia and
send newspapers to C. I. Prince
who kept.
Papers sent to C. I. Prince
C. I. 12/1/32
12:10:32

7-6-

7563
21.1.28

January 21, 1928

Dear Colonel,

The China Publishing Co. Inc. which owns the "China Courier" went into liquidation on January 19. The U. S. Court for China is appointing liquidators. Creditors of the Co. estimate a payment of about 5% when liquidation is completed. The printing plant reverts to the Linotype Co. by virtue of an agreement, the goodwill of the Co. is practically nil and there is very little stock-in-trade to realize upon. R. Shaney an American citizen, who last edited the "Courier" is now employed by the H. K. O. News Ltd.

38 Div. Bd. VII

Yours sincerely,

he

Lieut. Col. H. K. R. Hallana, M. C.,
North China Command.

7/63
21 1 28

January 21, 3

Dear Shelley,

I have to inform you that The China Publishing Co. Inc. which owns the "China Courier" went into liquidation on January 19. The U.S. Court for China is appointing liquidators. Creditors of the Co. estimate a payment of about 5% when liquidation is completed. The printing plant reverts to The Linotype Co. by virtue of an agreement, the goodwill of the Co. is practically nil and there is very little stock-in-trade to realise upon. Mr. Chaney, an American citizen, who last edited the "Courier" is now employed by the U. S. D. News Ltd.

Yours sincerely,

he

Captain J. P. Shelley,
North China Command.

File No. 7563
January 20, 1928.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Dear Shelley,
Dear Colonel.

I have to inform you that

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into liquidation on January 19. The U.S.

Court for China is appointing liquidators.

Creditors of the Co. estimate a payment of
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The printing plant reverts to The Linotype
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Mr. Chaney, an American citizen, who last
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the H. C. D. News Ltd.

Capt. Shelley etc

W
20.1.28

R. D. Forke.
D. I.

MS

10.7.63
File No.

January 19, 1928.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Since the fire at the premises of the "China Courier" on January 9, 1928 the paper has ceased publication. The management expect to resume publication on January 23, 1928.

D. C. S.

A. Robertson
D. S. J.

Chinese Section,
Please note
MS.

Noted, 19/1 R.S.J.

MS.

7-63
16. 1. 28.

NOTICE .

To Subscribers of the China Courier

Owing to damage to printing plant resulting from fire which broke out in adjoining premises, the publication of the China Courier is temporarily interrupted.

The next issue of the paper will appear within a few days.

The China Publishing Co., Inc.
6A Hongkong Road.

Left in office by
Chinese distributor at
9-15 a 16 1128
R. J. [signature]

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
7263
22-6-27
CENTRAL I. O. ~~SECRET~~

July 29, 1927.

REPORT ON Red Agents at Large.

Made by D.S.I. Robertson.

Forwarded by

J. H. Evans A.C.P.

Sir,

In connection with the report on the above subject forwarded on July 26, I beg to forward a cutting from the N.C.D. News of July 27 containing a letter from Harry Paxton Howard described as Red Agent No. 26.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. I. Robertson

D. S. I.

D. C. I.

*Thanks. Better wait & see
whether N.A. people
Jorn. Lee: 29.7.27*

THE RED AGENTS AT LARGE

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I note in your paper of today's date a letter signed by one "N.N." referring to "the grip of Borodin's Red gang upon China." This letter includes a list "of the Red agents who... have travelled on British boats alone... during May and June of this year." To my amazement, I find my own name included on this list, as follows:

"26. Howard (late Courier), gone to Hankow to work with Borodin."

There is an additional statement to the effect that "these 62 worthies" (which includes myself) "are all Soviet citizens, though not all of Russian birth."

I would be pleased to have the courtesy of your columns to point out that these statements, as far as I myself am concerned, are absolute, unqualified, malicious lies. I am not a "Red agent," (which apparently means a Bolshevik propagandist or employee of some kind), am not a Soviet citizen, and have never been in Russia. There is no doubt, however, that I am the person referred to above, the reference to the "Courier" making this clear.

While this contemptible method of attack, by an individual who is apparently afraid to sign his own name, calls for no response further than an absolute denial, I feel it is only fair to you and your reading public to add a few details about myself. I am an American of Revolutionary ancestry on both sides, my mother being a member of the Daughters of Liberty, my father from the Howards of Virginia. I have now been in the Far East more than ten years, engaged in both newspaper work and commercial offices in Japan and China. In addition to my other work I have contributed to such publications as the New York "Nation," and written a number of historical and social studies some of which were collected in book form and published by the "Japan Chronicle," the British liberal paper of Kobe, Japan. In all my rather voluminous writings, whether in Japan or here, there is not to be found the slightest advocacy of Bolshevism in any way. I have never favoured the doctrine, never believed in it, and have repeatedly criticized both its theory and practice. As a liberal, I have in past years favoured the recognition of the Soviet Government by other states. I have believed them to be as much entitled to recognition as the old Tsarist government, no more and no less. Every argument regarding terrorism and outrage which can be brought against the

Soviet Government applies, in greater or lesser measure, to the old régime.

I have never advocated Bolshevism and never believed in it. In all my work, whether on the "Shanghai Times," the "China Press," the "Sporting News," or the "China Courier," there has never been anything which in any way could be construed as an advocacy of Bolshevism. During the brief period, at the time of Mr. Zia's imprisonment, when I was editor-in-chief of the "China Courier," I made my position absolutely clear and definite. Two months before the split between the Nanking and Wuban governments on the question of Communism, I pointed out that the Communists had no place in the Kuomintang, that they did not and could not believe in the Three Peoples' Principles, that national independence, political democracy, and devotion to the people's livelihood were all equally far from their beliefs. Among the scores of editorial articles I wrote for the "China Courier," I challenge anyone to find any article which in any way, manner, shape, or form supports Bolshevik ideas.

My opposition to Bolshevism has not been profitable to me. I have more than once been offered lucrative positions by Soviet agents, but have at all times refused to engage in any work which would involve advocacy or support of Bolshevism—this in spite of the fact that I have been in very serious economic straits recently. Under the circumstances, including me in a list of well-paid Bolshevik agents is adding insult to injury.

I went to Hankow last month to gather material, as a journalist, on conditions up there, preferring personal observation to the highly coloured reports (from both sides) which had been reaching Shanghai. I was met with distinct hostility by the Prochins, who are running the Borodin-Chen "Nationalist News Agency" and "People's Tribune." Borodin himself, probably knowing through his secretary Vilde of my attitude and ideas, refused to see me, being always "in conference," though in point of fact meeting other journalists at the same time. Mrs. Sun and other important figures I found similarly inaccessible. So much for the remark of your ingenious correspondent that I "went to Hankow to work for Borodin."

I have no desire to start a discussion on the political ideas I have expressed. I simply set them forth in justice to myself and to your readers, that there may be no misunderstanding. I have never written or said anything, at any time, which conflicts in any way with these fundamental ideas which I hold to, as expressed above. I am a liberal, critical of certain phases of Imperialism (Soviet imperialism as well as other imperialisms), and not a Bolshevik. And I am a poor man to day because of my attitude.

I am, etc.,

HARRY FAXTON HOWARD.

Shanghai, July 26, 1927.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

CENTRAL I. O. Station.

July 26, 1927.

REPORT ON Red Agents at Large.

Made by D.S.I. Robertson.

Forwarded by

J. H. Givens C. S. I.

Sir,

I beg to bring to your notice the attached cutting from "The North China Daily News" of July 26, 1927, which contains a list of Soviet agents and which I have good reason to suspect was supplied indirectly to the said paper by Pik.

Many of the persons mentioned have already been reported on, but in order to avoid missing any I intend to have the list scrutinized and any names new to us found therein entered in the "Bolshevik Book" kept in this office.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. I.

Thanks. I noticed this morning that the list was not complete & must have been furnished by a person well in the know. Hence got to be particularly careful of men like P. Do as you can. I suggest it please.

Don. See

26.7.27

EUGENE PICK
ALIAS E. M.
HOVANSKY - ROJE
VOROFF
CARL
VOROFF
HOVANSKY

THE RED AGENTS AT LARGE

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Readers of all nationalities have read with interest and satisfaction the series of articles which you are publishing about the grip of Borodin's Red gang upon China. Some of us know that it is all true and a great deal besides. Others in official positions ought to know it all if they do not. But every-one must be wondering, as I often have, why so little is done. Why is so little being done even now when you and your public know so much. There is one of Borodin's sayings that is most quoted in the Russian communities in China, which is to this effect: "While the British are talking we are acting." You have given us a great deal more to talk about now, but you give us very little news of any action yet except Borodin's. As your contributor knows and reveals, and as Chiang Kai-shek's subordinates know, as your police know or should, nearly every British boat that goes up and down the coast or up and down the Yangtze River, carries active agents of the Soviet, working by fair or foul means against British and all other foreign interests. The names they give are not always their own, but even their aliases are often associated with enough crime to hang a dozen times over. They come here and use this Settlement and work against its peace. But no check is put upon them, though they seldom move without contraband. Just to show that I know what I am writing about I shall give here a list of the Red agents who, to own knowledge, have travelled on British boats alone, in and out of this harbour, during May and June of this year. As many again travelled on boats of other nationalities.

Here they are:

1. Polvalinsky, arrived from Vladivostok, has gone to Hankow, returned to Shanghai under the name Berdis and is nominated as Consul in Canton.
2. Vilde, arrived in May from Moscow and under the name of Roubinechik has gone to Hankow.
3. Rasolnikoff, alias Ilyn, arrived in May and under the name of Tessman has left for Hankow.
4. Oukoloff, from the Moscow State Political Government, arrived here in May and June and has since left.
5. Dablin, propagandist and agitator arrived in Canton and returned Shanghai and left for Hankow.
6. Zvetkoff, left for Hankow in June, returned and left for Vladivostok.
7. Sheniseff, arrived from Hankow and left for Vladivostok.
8. Moussin, Comintern Agent, arrived here from Bulgaria and left for Hankow, is possessor of a card of "Tass" Agent.
9. Grinin, ("Tass") went to Canton, returned in June and again left for Hankow.
10. de Sheimo, stayed in Hongkong and Canton, returned to Shanghai.
11. Sinani, Comintern Agent, "Minister of Labour" arrived here from Hankow and left for Vladivostok.
- 11A. Kalachioff, Borodin's head of department of unions" arrived here and left for Moscow.
12. Mikita, Red Military Officer, went through Shanghai in June and left for Canton.
13. Roudneff, ex-G.H.Q. General, arrived here from Tientsin and left for Hankow.
14. Radkevich, military engineer, arrived from Moscow and left for

15. Zotoff, has visited Shanghai many times from Nanking, and was recently back in Nanking, adviser to the Nationalist Government.
16. Koslovsky, went in June to Hankow and is now back.
17. Peticoff, leader of Cheka in Hankow, came here and left twice in May.
18. Ostrovsky, came to Shanghai from Tientsin in June.
19. Kozmetsoff, coding clerk, went through here in June.
20. Horovoy, ex-secretary of Mukden Consulate, deported by Chang Tso-lin from China, went to Hankow, came back and left for Vladivostok.
21. Bogoroff, went from Hankow to Vladivostok via Shanghai.
22. Amber, arrived here from Tientsin to purchase medical supplies for Peng's Army and ammunition for forces stationed in Mongolia, has gone back.
23. Novichkoff, has gone to Vladivostok.
24. Dobrjisher, agent of Comintern, with a "Tass" card, went to Hankow.
25. Weber, Military Agent, gone to Hankow, came here from Canton.
26. Howard, (Late Courier) gone to Hankow to work with Borodin.
27. Fingelskold, gone to Swatow, co-worker and assistant of Zaproudsky, who used to be president of the Cheka at Irkoutsk.
28. Kossolapoff, arrived from Moscow, gone to Hankow.
29. Forin, arrived from Moscow, gone to Hankow.
30. Makaroff, arrived from Moscow, gone to Canton.
31. Zaslavsky, arrived from Vladivostok, gone to Hankow, Military Agent.
32. Lenontieff, arrived from Moscow, gone to Canton.
33. Tolstoy, aviator, arrived from Hankow.
34. Kovrienikoff, mechanic, arrived from Hankow.
35. Sergeieff, chief of aviation in South China, arrived from Hankow under the name of Jemsky.
36. Schwartz, Comintern Agent, arrived from Hankow.
37. Andreichik, member of Comintern, arrived here, then stayed in Canton, went to Hankow and is now back here again.
38. Boudnik, his friend, back here again.
39. Rouins, back here again.
40. Lihmanetsky, (or Lishanetsky) came here twice from Vladivostok with parcels from the State Political Department; went to Hankow to open a branch of the "Naphta Syndicate".
41. Gouschin, ex-general, came here three times during May and June and will be in Hongkong in Canton he

was under the name of Ramoff and in Shanghai Sergieff.

- 41A. Bogolmies, arrived here from Hankow, Gallensdjuant.
42. Koper, went through Shanghai twice, "Tass" agent, i.e. Comintern Agent.
43. Aronstam, returned here from Hankow for the third time in two months, "Tass" agent, i.e. Comintern agent.
44. Voitinaky, was in Shanghai six times in the last two months, "Tass" agent, i.e. Comintern agent.
45. Proussianin—Arnold, real name Poussian, participant in the Bulgarian events, went to Hankow, came back and left for Canton.
46. Stein, "Professor", came to Shanghai twice in two months and is now in Hankow.
47. Hashevich, financial adviser to Borodin, had been to Hankow and now is back in Shanghai.
48. Abnald, military representative in Canton; of equal rank with Gallen, arrived here in the end of June and left here for Hankow.
49. Mamin, his secretary.
50. Froshin, Commandant of staff in Canton, is going to Vladivostok.
51. Kapin, Comintern Agent, arrived from Hankow.
52. Kirimiani, headed in Hankow the department of "liaison with colonies", is now going to Vladivostok.
53. Matalick, adviser to general Chu, in Nanchang, came here and left twice, is present in Shanghai.
54. Litomoff, arrived from Manchuria, left for Hankow, political

55. Iolk, adviser on agrarian affairs, arrived from Hankow.

56. Korff, a Military Spy, came and left here three times.

57. Zirkina, agent of State Political Government, and international military espionage, came here six times in the last three months.

58. Grey, naval adviser at Canton; has gone to Vladivostok.

59. Sharoff, agent of Control Committee, Central Committee of Party, has gone to Vladivostok.

60. Moustevich, interpreter and worker of the party, left for Peking.

61. Losovsky.

62. Predannik, his secretary etc.

It will be noted by those familiar with the Red organization that these 62 worthies are all Soviet citizens, though not all of Russian birth. The list could be greatly lengthened by the inclusion of Communists of other nationalities, co-operating in China with Borodin's Soviet agents. Among these I think most of us are now familiar with at least one or more American, British, Japanese, German, Austrian, Hungarian and other citizens or subjects. These persons travel as much and as freely as the Soviet citizens. A very little check on the movements of passenger on river and coastwise steamers by a passably intelligent secret service would enable the Municipal authorities to mark every one of these persons that entered this port and, through co-operation with the Chinese, to put such restrictions on their movements as would seriously circumscribe Borodin's activities. It really does not seem amusing to me that foreign gunboats in the river and the ports should be guaranteeing safe passage to Bolsheviks whose sole business is to promote a virulent anti-foreign campaign, nor that this Settlement should be made a distributing centre for anti-foreign literature and other contraband that travels with these agents in foreign steamers.

I am, etc.,

N. N.

Shanghai, July 23, 1927.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG

No. 7563

Date 28-9-27.

CENTRAL I. O. Station

September 28, 1927.

REPORT ON "China Courier".

Made by Temp. Cler. Asst. Cook Forwarded by Robertson D. S. I.

Sir,

At the present time there are only two
foreigners engaged on the staff of the "China Courier" namely:-

Mr. Channey Editor

Vernon Dyson

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Temp. Cler. Asst.

Copy to Capt. Shelley 28/9/27. R. W. F. D. S. I.

D. C. I.

SECRET.

No. 7563
Date 28-9-27

Headquarters,

N.C.C/199/G.S.I.(b).

North China Command,

Shanghai.

13th September, 1927.

My dear Givens,

I am about to compile a list of Foreign Personalities for the information of the War Office at home. These will not include any Russians as I have already given them all the information I have with regard to these individuals, but will include all Foreigners with Communist sympathies, Gun-runners and any others who have shown that they are in any way anti-British, etc.

You have from time to time given me a deal of information and I have enough detail to write up the following individuals :-

Christie, James.
Widler, Elly.
Powell, J.P.
Kentwell, L.K.
Howard, H.P.
Prohme, Rayna.
Prohme, William.
Von Saltzmann.
Cox, George Herbert.

De Crosse, Alfred.
Groves, G.R.
Hoover, Lawrence E de S.
Le Voy.
Lincoln, Trehitch.
Sloan, G.A.
Roy, M.N.
Strong, Anna, Louise.
Sutton, Frank.

I should be grateful, however, if you could let me have particulars of any other individuals that may have come to your notice, together with any copies of photographs if in your possession.

Yours sincerely,

F. L. Macmillan

N.B. The staff of the "China Courier" would be interesting.

T.P. Givens, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner of Police, C.I.D.,
Shanghai.

FG/VW.

Foreign Section
For attention please.
J.R.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
7563

Date 7/3/27

CENTRAL I. O. Station

September 7, 1927.

REPORT ON H. Howard.

Made by P. C. S. Kedrolivansky Forwarded by

Sir,

H. Howard alias Kosloff, a well known local "red" agent, who was formerly connected with the "China Courier", has recently removed to No. 455 Rue Lafayette, Apartment No. 10.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

V. Kedrolivansky
P. C. S.

7/24
P. C. I.

G. I. D.
O. R. B. C.
8716 7563
21/7/27
28 7/27

Copy of Police Report dated July 27, 1927

Investigations made by the Municipal Police show that the printing of the issue of the China Courier bearing the date July 27, 1927, was begun in the Shanghai Mercury and completed in the Evening News. The type for the printing of the telegrams, leading article and some other portions of the reading matter was set up in the offices of the Shanghai Mercury and taken to the Evening News where the paper was printed. Mr. Davey, Managing Director of the Mercury, explains that he lent the type to the China Courier under a belief that they would use it only for the printing of telegrams. He adds that when he did so he was not aware that the Municipal Council had discontinued electricity to the China Courier, but believed a story told to him by Francis Sia that his own printing machinery was temporarily out of order. Mr. Meyer, editor of the Evening News, states that the China Courier was printed on his premises without the knowledge or authority of the management of the newspaper or any member of the Foreign Staff. Both Messrs Davey and Meyer state that they will instruct their staff not to print the China Courier again.

Needless to say, the explanation given by the Editors of these two papers is unworthy of credence.

(Sd) E.L.M. Barrett.

Commissioner of Police.

- 1 Comm. General.
- 2 Chairman, S.M.C.
- 3 Secy. to Comm. General.
- 4 Secretary S.M.C.
- 5 Shanghai.

Copies sent

27/7

[Signature]

[Signature]

Shanghai Municipal Police.

7563 8146
31/7/27

Intelligence Office C.I.D. Station.

July 27 1927.

REPORT ON Printing of China Courier on July 27, 1927.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by C. D. I. Givens

Sir,

Investigations made by the Municipal Police show that the printing of the issue of the China Courier bearing the date July 27, 1927, was begun in the Shanghai Mercury and completed in the Evening News. The type for the printing of the telegrams, leading article and some other portions of the reading matter was set up in the offices of the Shanghai Mercury and taken to the Evening News where the paper was printed. Mr. Davey, Managing Director of the Mercury, explains that he lent the type to the China Courier under a belief that they would use it only for the printing of telegrams. He adds that when he did so he was not aware that the Municipal Council had discontinued supplying electricity to the China Courier, but believed a story told to him by Francis Zia that his own printing machinery was temporarily out of order. Mr. Meyer, editor of the Evening News, states that the China Courier was printed on his premises without the knowledge or authority of the management of the newspaper or any member of the Foreign Staff. Both Messrs Davey and Meyer state that they will instruct their staff not to print the China Courier again.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Givens

C. D. I.

Information.

CP

27.7.27

D. C. I.

27 JUL 1927

The Public seemed to know it!
ll

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July 28 7

Dear Shelley,

I forward herewith for
your information a Police Report dated
July 27 which explains how the issue of the
China Courier of that date was printed.

Yours sincerely,

ge

Captain J. P. Shelley,
General Staff, Headquarters,
Shanghai Defence Force.

July 27, 1927.

Printing of China Courier on July 27, 1927.

Investigations made by the Municipal Police show that the printing of the issue of the China Courier bearing the date July 27, 1927, was begun in the ~~Shanghai Mercury~~ and completed in the Evening News. The type for the printing of the telegrams, leading article and some other portions of the reading matter was set up in the offices of the Shanghai Mercury and taken to the Evening News where the paper was printed. Mr. Davey, Managing Director of the Mercury, explains that he lent the type to the China Courier under a belief that they would use it only for the printing of telegrams. He adds that when he did so he was not aware that the Municipal Council had discontinued supplying electricity to the China Courier, but believed a story told to him by Francis Zia that his own printing machinery was temporarily out of order. Mr. Meyer, editor of the Evening News, states that the China Courier was printed on his premises without the knowledge of authority of the management of the newspaper or any member of the Foreign Staff. Both Messrs. Davey and Meyer state that they will instruct their staff not to print the China Courier again..

Black List

Recent movements (forwarded with Black
List No. 4, 2.8.27 I.O. File 7922).

H-2.

HOWARD.

Harry Paxton. In a recent interview with a certain Russian Zaslavsky, Member of the Central Executive Committee Communist Party and supplies articles in the "Investia", the official paper of the U.S.S.R. Government. Howard promised to supply him with information of the atrocities committed by the British and foreigners against the Chinese. He has recently visited Hankow.

1563
18/7/27

Extract from D.S.I. Ross's Report dated

July 18, 1927 (I. O. 7972).

The following persons arrived here from Hankow by the s.s. "Loongwo" on July 17 :-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Patrick Dunn alias Patrick O. Dunne	Part owner of the Express Transportation Co. Hankow. Was dismissed from the employ of the China Press for embezzlement. Recently auctioned the confiscated property of Marshal Wu Pei-fu at Hankow. At present living at 106 Szechuen Road (5th floor).
Kosloff alias H. Howard.	Formerly employed in the China Press and later in the China Courier. He left for Hankow on June 26. At present living at 18 Nanking Road (Welcome Dining Rooms).

THE CHINA COURIER, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1927

\$1,000 PRIZE CONTEST

THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS WILL GOVERN

- (1) The questionnaire which appears below must be answered in full.
- (2) Answers must reach THE CHINA COURIER on or before October 31st, 1927.
- (3) All answers must be sent to the Editor, \$1,000 Prize Contest, China Courier.

The judges for this contest will be composed of three prominent Shanghai residents, viz: the president of a local law school, a practising Chinese lawyer and the editor of the China Courier.

A

- 1.—Does a state of war exist, when one nation
 - (a) bombards a city or a port of another or
 - (b) lands and stations armed forces on the territory of another without the consent and against the will, and manifestly for the purpose of waging war with, that other?
- 2.—Can one belligerent nation bombard an undefended city or port of another with which the former is at war?
- 3.—When a state of war exists between two nations,
 - (a) what is the position of their treaties?
 - (b) can the subjects of those nations have contractual or social relations with one another?
- 4.—When the person or property of the citizens of a friendly nation is injured or destroyed in a riot or war taking place in the territory of another nation,
 - (a) is the government of the latter nation liable for compensation, and/or
 - (b) can the government of the former nation land and/or station armed forces in the territory of the latter to protect such person or property without creating a state of war between these two nations?
- 5.—Under what circumstances, is the government of one nation justified to call upon that of another to recall its diplomatic or consular agent?

B

- 1.—Under what treaty provisions and which land regulation or regulations does the Shanghai Municipal Council derive its authority to secure land in Shanghai for the purposes of (a) road construction and (b) public recreation?
- 2.—How far and in what way or ways is such authority limited?

- 3.—For what purpose or purposes are the Municipal roads and recreation grounds to be used?
- 4.—If the Shanghai Municipal Council allows a foreign government to use the Municipal roads and grounds for the armed forces of that government without the consent and against the will of the Chinese Government, or for a purpose hostile to China, what is the legal position of:—
 - (a) the Council and
 - (b) the roads and grounds so used?

C

- 1.—What is a foreigner's right to hold land in China based on treaty provisions?
- 2.—What is the nature and process of tenure of holding in land at Shanghai under a Consular Title Deed?
- 3.—Apart from trade and residence, can a foreign holder of land at Shanghai use the land for any other purpose or purposes?
- 4.—Can he let any of the following Governments station armed forces on the land and construct fortifications thereon:—
 - (a) Chinese government?
 - (b) his own government?
 - (c) any other government?
- 5.—If may, is the land liable to forfeiture?

D

- 1.—What are the historical connections and significance of the following expressions and who uttered them and what is your opinion thereon?
 - (a) "a scrap of paper."
 - (b) "necessity knows no Law."
 - (c) "Right of necessity."
- 2.—How far is self protection a justifiable plea in Law?

PS For opinion
ll 8/7/27
Don't think any action can be taken as this is not a matter as the answers require shall
8/7/27
ll
9/7/27

C. I. D.
F. O. REC
7563
7/7/27

Extract from Shaforce Suspect List

No. 3 (I. O. File 7922)

H-2.

HOWARD, Harry, F.

An American citizen, born in Camden, New Jersey in 1893, with pronounced Communist sympathies. Went to Russia in 1917, and arrived in Shanghai July 29, 1922 from Japan.

First employed with Asia Life Insurance Co., but later joined staff of reporters on the "Shanghai Times". Owing to his extreme radical views he lost his position and joined the staff of the "China Press" newspaper. He stayed with this paper for 2 years but attempted to introduce Communistic doctrines into his articles and did not hesitate to express verbally his sympathies with the Communist movement and was known to frequent the local U.S.S.R. Consulate.

Howard then edited a small weekly newspaper called the "Sports and Amusements Weekly", but failed financially. He then joined the staff of the "China Courier" as Editor with L. Klindt Kentwell, but recently left this employment and is reported to have now left Shanghai.

Howard has been engaged in journalistic work practically all his life, and during a visit to Japan published a book entitled "The Socialist and Labour Movement in Japan" published in Kobe in 1921. He did not register as an American citizen in Shanghai until July 30th. 1925.

Extract from P.C.S. Kedrolivansky's Report

dated June 28, 1927. (on file J.6 8033)

Kosloff alias H. Howard

He was formerly employed in
the China Press and later
in the China Courrier.
He left for Hankow on
June 26, 1927.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
No. 7563
Date 15/6/27

June 15 7

My dear Shelley,

With reference to Col. Halland's
S.D.F./120/G.S.'I' (B) of June 14, I forward
herewith a copy of a Police Report dated June 15,
1927, which gives the names and other particulars
of persons who are at present connected with the
"China Courier", No. 6A Hongkong Road.

Yours sincerely,



Captain J.P. Shelley,
General Staff, Headquarters,
Shanghai Defence Force.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

G. I. D.
K. O. REG.

7563

15/6/27

Date

Intelligence Office

Station.

June

15,

1927.

REPORT ON Staff of "China Courier"

Made by D. I. Yorke

Forwarded by

J. H. Givens C. & O.

Sir,

The China Publishing Co. Incorporated (Delaware) which owns and produces the "China Courier" is registered in the U.S. Consulate General in the name of E.D. Bush and Russell Chen. The former is a Eurasian of American nationality, and the latter is an American-born Chinese lawyer.

Mr. L.K. Kentwell, a British subject, formerly a barrister-at-law but struck off the Rolls in Shanghai in January 1927 for unprofessional conduct, is one of the principal shareholders of the China Publishing Co., Inc. Mr. G.R. Grove, a Eurasian who formerly acted as language interpreter to Mr. Kentwell, is the only other person of British nationality owning shares in the Co. Grove is at present posing as a Chinese under the name of Kuh Siau Sz (高小時) whilst employed by General Yang Hu (楊虎), Defence Commissioner for Shanghai, as an intelligence agent and interpreter. The remainder of the shareholders are Chinese.

Zia Fok Sung (謝福生), alias Francis Zia, is managing editor of the newspaper and Yu Loo Tang (唐洛雁) formerly with the "China Press" is editor.

The foreigners employed on the newspaper as reporters are S. Chaney and F.P. Frazier, both American citizens. The former devotes his whole time to the "China Courier" and is known as the city editor, whilst Frazier, in addition to his local work, is foreign correspondent for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and the Boston Globe.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,

D. I.

Send on information please
to Captain Shelling
15/6/27
D. C. I.

SUBJECT:- China Courier.

Dear *Clarke.*

I should be grateful if you could let
me know the names of persons at present connected
|| with the China Courier at No. 6A HONG KONG ROAD.

Yours

*For report to
C.D.G. Lumsden
14/6*

Shaforce.
14th June, 1927.

F. G. Lumsden
Lt-Colonel.
General Staff.

W.G. Clarke, Esq. M.B.E.
Assis: Commissioner of Police. (C.I.D.)

Shanghai.

C. I. D.

FILE No.

7563

SUBJECT:

~~China Bureau~~
File, part attached
W. Truitt Report
only

SENT TO

NAME

DATE

date 21/5/27
re "Lam"
rape case

6/6/27

On C.R.

File A6951

May

29

27

Dear Colonel,

With reference to your note of May 28, I have to inform you that the "China Tribune" is a weekly paper published in connection with the "China Courier". The first issue of it came out on March 12, 1926 and, with the exception of a short interval during the period that Francis Zia was in gaol, has appeared regularly every week since that date.

Yours sincerely,

gl

Lieut. Col. G. H. Halland, O.B.E.,
General Staff, Headquarters,
Shanghai Defence Force.

MESSAGE FORM.

SERIAL NO. OF TELEGRAM.....

OUT	SYSTEM	SENDER OR	READER	FOR POSTAGE STAMPS AND DATE STAMP.
IN				
TIME OF DESPATCH.				SECRET

CALL IN
OUT

SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS (and Office of Origin (P))	PRIORITY PREFIX	TIME HANDED IN (P)	WORDS (P)
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS			CHARGE

TO

H. H. Williams J. R. Lee.
813

FROM	GROUPS IN TEXT
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ORIGINATOR'S NUMBER		DATE	IS REPLY TO NUMBER	
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Can	4m	1st	h. d	h
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<i>? h. h. 29 5/27</i>				

TIME OF ORIGIN	T.O.R.
DEGREE OF PRIORITY.	

THIS MESSAGE MUST NOT BE SENT BY WIRELESS BUT BY SOME OTHER METHOD.	IF SENT BY WIRELESS, THIS MESSAGE MUST BE IN CIPHER. IF BY SOME OTHER METHOD IT MAY BE SENT AS WRITTEN.	THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT AS WRITTEN BY ANY METHOD.
SIGNATURE *	SIGNATURE *	SIGNATURE *
<i>H. H. Williams</i>		

YU LOO TANG NEW
MANAGING EDITOR
OF CHINA COURIER

Francis Zia Co-Founder
of Paper, To Develop
China Tribune

Francis Zia Co-founder and Managing Editor of the "China Courier" is transferring his time and energy to the editorship of the "China Tribune," leaving the the "Courier" in the hands of an able journalist, Mr. Yu Loo Tang, formerly feature writer of the "China Press" who has been appointed Managing Editor. This is the first time that Mr. Tang shoulders the heavy responsibilities of editing a daily journal but his past achievements bespeak bright future for him.

The "China Tribune" is the weekly publication of the China Publishing Co., Inc. (the original publishers were F. Zia & Co.) and as a bi-lingual paper is designed to serve the double purpose of interpreting China to foreigners and foreign public opinion to the Chinese. The earlier issues edited by an elaborate staff were quite popular. Mr. Zia has been advised to take a good rest, the work and worries attached to a paper in the initial stage of its career having affected his health which is subjected to the new strain caused by the sad news of the passing away of his father.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG

No. 7563
Date 16/6/37

Intelligence Office, C.I.D. Station-

May 20, 1937.

CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT ON The China Courier -- its policy and liabilities.

Made by D. I. Yorke.

Forwarded by

J. H. Quins G. S. I.

Sir,

In connection with the persistent anti-British policy of the "China Courier" newspaper, I called upon Mr. H. Ellis, manager of the Linotype Co., No. 30 The Bund. This Co. is a purely British concern and supplied the linotype machines used by the China Publishing Co. which owns and prints the "Courier".

The following information was given by Mr. Ellis on the understanding that it be treated as confidential.

The China Publishing Co. purchased three linotype machines from the Linotype Co. on a hire purchase system. When the agreement respecting this machinery was drawn up and signed, The China Publishing Co. was not incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, U. S. A., as it is now. Mr. Francis Zie and Mr. T. K. King, both Chinese citizens, signed the agreement on behalf of the China Publishing Co.

There is a clause in the agreement which provides that no change of status whatever of the China Publishing Co. can be made without reference to, and permission by the Linotype Co. The subsequent registration of the China Publishing Co. in the U.S. Consulate-General is therefore a distinct breach of the agreement.

The agreement further provides that, if monthly instalments are not promptly paid, the Linotype Co. are entitled, without warning, to seize the machinery. The China Publishing Co. are four months behind in their payments and owe the Linotype Co. an approximate sum of \$3,000.

Mr. Ellis is therefore in a position to seize

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

2.

the printing machinery of the China Publishing Co. immediately and without notice.

From a patriotic point of view, Mr. Ellis is quite prepared to seize the machinery, but points out that his Co. would, in having these second-hand machines on their hands, involve a considerable loss unless a quick market is found which is highly improbable with the present slump in business. Mr. Ellis suggests therefore that the "Shaforce" purchase the machinery which, according to Mr. Ellis, they are badly in need of.

If the printing machinery is seized, the China Publishing Co. will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get any printing done. There is not a foreign newspaper concern in Shanghai who would produce the "China Courier" and with the assistance of General Yang Hu, it would be an easy matter to prevent any Chinese concern from assisting in the production of this newspaper, if they felt inclined to do so.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

K. J. J. J.

D. C. I.

D. I.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE. 7563

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai.

10:5

192

7. 11/3/27

To

Mr. C. (C. I. D.)

Sir,
A warning has
been conveyed to
the management of
the China Courier in
accordance with your
instructions.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. J. Hughes,
C. I. D.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
7563

Memorandum.

11/5/27

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 10. 5. 1927

To DCI.

Then Messrs. Burton and
Cheney are both liars!
They distinctly told
me that Kentwell had
no further interest in
the paper.

No assistance in the way
of news is to be
given to anyone connected
with the Courier, in
fact no representative of
the paper is to be allowed
in Police H. Qs.

Noted 11/5/27 Ernest Bant C.O.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. O. REG
7563
11/5/27

Intelligence Office Station.

May 9, 1927.

REPORT ON The China Courier

Made by D. I. Yorke

Forwarded by

J. P. Givens C. I. D.

Sir,

The China Courier is controlled by Mr. L.K. Kentwell who is the principal shareholder in the China Publishing Co., Incorporated, which Company publish the newspaper.

The editorials appearing in the Courier are written by Mr. Francis Zia.

Mr. Wilbur H. Burton and Mr. S. Chaney, both of whom are American citizens, gather, and prepare for print, the news items which appear in the newspaper.

The China Publishing Co. Incorporated is registered in the U. S. Consulate-General in the name of Edward D. Bush and Russell Chen. The former is a Eurasian of American Nationality and the latter, an American born Chinese practising as an advocate in Shanghai.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. I. Yorke.

D. I.

A. C. (C. I. D.)

Information. Personally
I am not in favor of prosecution
against Kentwell or Zia & think
that if all concerned are warned
~~that~~ offensive articles will not be
repeated. If the warning is

War Scenes Shift To Devil's Alley; Nordic Crusaders At Odds With Latin Defenders

Despite barbed wire barricades, the center of China's war has been moved from the vicinity of Pukow to Rue Chu Pao San, otherwise known as the Devil's Alley, in Frenchtown.

The Chinese have nothing to do with this latest civil war excepting in the capacity of innocent bystanders. All the gore is just the result of a little friendly fight, presumably to keep in practise, between the brave defenders of western civilization who are here to give the Chinese free lessons in maintaining peace and order.

This new war, which threatens to make Nanking look like a picnic, is Latin vs. Nordic. On the Latin side are the French and Italian defenders of civilization; on the Nordic side are the British and American preservers of peace. As we go to press, the Latin is triumphant and the Nordic is down but not out.

It all began several weeks ago. Down in the Devil's Alley are various places of recreation for he-men with hair on their chests, among them being Mumm's, the

Alcazar, the New Royal, and the "Gay Paree." Around the corner is O. B.'s that has long been the headquarters of American "gobs" ashore.

Here the lights were bright and life was lurid. Here blared the saxophones until far unto the dawn while graceful maids wiggled and writhed and soothed the fevered brows of bronzed crusaders from many western lands.

Alas, most of these emporiums of joy were dark last night. The saxophones were silent and the Muscovite maids were lonely of heart and short on cash. 'Twas like that famous day in Mudville when the mighty Casey struck out.

Devil's Alley had been placed out of bounds to British and American crusaders.

"Why keep open for the Frogs and the Wops?" said one cabaret manager. "They 'aint got no money to spend."

Consequently the Latin victory is like the saving of Shanghai: it don't mean anything.

Exact details of the Latin-

Nordic war are still lacking and the exact number of casualties to date are not known. Several went to the hospital some days ago in a pitched battle in Devil's Alley and a skirmish took place last Saturday night which resulted in closing the cabarets at nine o'clock.

Whereupon the British authorities placed the alley out of bounds for their crusaders. The French officials, it is understood, then ordered all American "gobs" to stay out of the various cabarets and the American authorities followed suit by placing Devil's Alley out of bounds.

Many of the cabarets retaliated by closing up.

"There isn't any profit in keeping open for the French and Italians," said one cabaret manager yesterday. "They come into the place, buy a bottle of beer between six of them, and dance with each other. When you tell them this is against the rules they threaten to throw you out of your own place. The British haven't got much to spend. All the profit is in the American trade."

So Devil's Alley is dark and deserted excepting for police and patrols. They are there in large numbers for it is reported that irate "gobs" are planning to make a raid on their favorite recreation grounds and thus restore Nordic prestige in Frenchtown.

Memorandum.

7563

11/5/27.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,

S. S. 1927.

To

Act (C.D.).

I thought both
Kerfath & Howard
were now off the
Courier ?

For your opinion

Em's

Memorandum.

7563

PROSECUTING SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

11/5/27

Shanghai, 5/7/27 1927

To Dear Barrett

The article I have
marked ⁺ seems to me
obviously intended to
create a row between
British & American
tourists & this comes
after an article published
a few days back about
^{between} a row, British & Americans
& "Frogs & Wops". The P.S.D.
are sure to have this edition

If you think it worth
while I'll speak to
Knox as to charging
Kentwell & can you
could perhaps write to
the U.S. Consul to deal
with Howard. & Zia could
be charged in the Provisional
Court

Yes

E.T. Linnard

P.S. Perhaps Fiori & the Italian
Consul would like to take up
the the matter of their being
called "Frogs & Wops"

E.T. Linnard

To The 6th U. S. Marines Welcome To Shanghai!

We welcome you as stalwart sons of whom the Great Republic of the West is justly proud.

We welcome you because we know you are here only to protect the lives and property of your fellow countrymen and not for the purpose of pulling "chestnuts out of the fire" for another power.

We welcome you because we have no fear that you will do as the British have done and invade Chinese territory outside of the International Settlement.

We welcome you knowing that your views on imperialism are the same as your forbears who twice fought and twice vanquished British imperialism in your native land. We welcome you because we know you are of the same mould as your forbears who succeeded in ridding your shores of British bayonets and British gunboats in 1794 and 1812.

We welcome you because the United States and China are friends who have had a common foe in their struggle against imperialism.

LET BRITAIN PULL HER OWN CHESTNUTS OUT OF CHINA ADVISES ARTHUR BRISBANE

"Is U.S. Going To Spend More Billions, Kill More Me, Because Britain Needs To Preserve Her Asiatic Prestige?" He Asks

The following is an editorial from the pen of Arthur Brisbane, internationally known journalist, which appeared in the April 3 issue of the Los Angeles Examiner. It is not the policy of the China Courier to reproduce editorials from other publications on the principal news page, but in view of the attitude taken by certain elements in Shanghai regarding President Coolidge's policy of non-intervention in China, we feel that it should be of singular interest to those Shanghai-landers who are prone to believe the President's policy to be a spineless one.

Britain will do anything to maintain her property and prestige in China, because SHE MUST.

Three hundred million Asiatics, ruled by Britain in India, are watching China and asking themselves: "If 100,000,000 Asiatics can drive the British out of China, why can not we drive them out of India?"

Because her prestige in Asia and throughout the Empire requires it, Britain will do whatever she must to hold her position in trade and localized authority in China, under treaties long recognized. And the British War Department will bomb the Chinese, use all modern war methods, if argument fails.

But what about this country. There is no MUST for us. We have no empire in Asia staked on our ability to coerce China. Some big oil interests are involved, but those could be bought off for less than any little war would cost.

France and Japan show us what should be done. Japan will protest against actions of the Chinese mobs, but use no force. That is the latest announcement. France will look on, let Britain attend to China with the help of this country, if we are fools enough to create a serious quarrel with an unfortunate country, torn by revolution and civil war.

We are friendly to Great Britain, and should like to co-operate with the British in maintaining world peace, but we are, let us hope, not going to start a Chinese war to solidify British prestige in India.

Britain has great influence here. Our biggest international banking institution, a much British as it is American, and owing the revival of its fortunes to England and the big war, has great influence with our national Administration.

Millions of Americans that would pay the bills, business men of this country whose prosperity unnecessary war would menace, are interested in this Chinese question.

In the big war we pulled chestnuts out of the fire for all Europe, to the tune of ten billions sent abroad and fifty billions spent, squandered and grafted at home.

Are we going to spend more billions, kill more men, because Britain needs to beat China, to preserve her Asiatic prestige and Indian empire?

The British Government, it is said, urging this country to join in coercing China, "finds our attitude disappointingly vague." Let's hope our attitude will become definite and take this form:

No, thanks, we are not professional, incurable Chestnut Pullers. We intend to protect our own citizens, by taking them out of China. Then we shall leave China to the Chinese, as we keep America for Americans. If our British Brothers feel that they must have a Chinese War, that is their affair. We shall neither share it nor finance it.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG

No. 4563
15/3/27

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, MARCH 18, 1927.

NOTICE

The public is hereby informed that Mr. Harry Paxton Howard's services as Editor-in-Chief of "The China Courier" have been dispensed with from this date and that his connection with this firm has been totally severed by mutual agreement.

THE CHINA PUBLISHING Co., Inc.
Shanghai, March 11, 1927.

my

Commissioner of Police *H.O. file*

February 19, 1927

C. I. D.
I. O. REG

7563

No. 202/27
Date 20/2/27

H. P. Howard, Esq.,
Editor-in-Chief,
The China Courier,
6A Hongkong Road,
Shanghai.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday and in reply to state that having personally nothing whatever to do with the matter mentioned, I have passed your letter to the Commissioner of Police.

Yours faithfully,

Commissioner-General.

C. I. B.

MA
MS

TO FURTHER THE CAUSE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

The China Publishing Company Inc.,

司公限有報論公

PUBLISHERS OF "THE CHINA COURIER" & "THE CHINA TRIBUNE"

6A HONGKONG ROAD.

SHANGHAI, February 18th, 1926.

Major A. Hilton Johnson,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Present.


Dear Sir:-

I beg to call your attention to discrimination against "The China Courier" on the part of the Criminal Investigation Department with regard to news. The news notes and translations made by this Department and put at the disposal of newspaper representatives are now being withheld from us, Mr. Givens of the C.I.D. having informed our reporter yesterday that "The China Courier" could no longer have the privilege of seeing these reports. No reason was given for this, except that it was due to orders from "higher up."

I trust this matter can be rectified, as I cannot understand how or why such discrimination can be made in favor of certain papers against others. I sincerely trust the matter of nationality has nothing to do with this discrimination.

Thanking you in anticipation of your early attention to this matter, I remain

yours very truly,


Editor-in-Chief,
THE CHINA COURIER.

HH:M

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
7563
No. 20/2/27
Date

TELEPHONE
CENTRAL 4568

C. I. D.
I. O. REG

7563

17/2/27.

THE CHINA COURIER

Published Every Morning Except Sundays And Holidays
by

THE CHINA PUBLISHING CO., INC.
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Publication and Editorial Offices: 6A Hongkong Road, Shanghai
Telephone C. 4568.

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3 Months	2.10
6 "	4.00
12 "	7.50

Mailed to Outports at 15 cents extra per month.

HARRY PAXTON HOWARD
Editor-in-Chief

Shanghai, Thursday, February 17, 1927.

The Question Of Language

A letter from a missionary correspondent, which we reproduce in another column, has inspired us to a certain amount of heart-searching. Sunday is traditionally a good day for thinking differently than one thinks during the rest of the week, and to the present writer it means a day off, in which he can meditate upon the right and wrong of the things upon which his daily journalistic duties oblige him to be prompt, quick-thinking, and incisive.

Upon due consideration, the Editor is inclined to "pipe down." Not that we have written anything wrong or misleading. Quite the contrary. Our articles and leaders have been as accurate and as fair as we could make them. The point is, however, that as one gets into the week's work, sees the glaring examples of dishonest, vindictive, and vicious journalism around one, with invention, insinuation, slander and abuse running wild, a writer feels that he is engaged in a bitter struggle in which the niceties of expression may be at times lost sight of. Not that we would ever stoop to the dishonesty and deliberate falsification characteristic of some of our "yellow" contemporaries: we certainly have never come down to this. We have, however, come down somewhat to their own language; spoken in terms which they could understand; expressed ourselves so forcibly as to create a surface reminder of some of their own journalistic methods.

This is an explanation, not an apology. It is the wish of THE CHINA COURIER to stand above the petty and puerile in journalism. Whatever our contemporaries may do or say, we hope to keep ourselves clear and clean. After all, war time and war talk, which are the things which supply an explanation for the conduct of some of our contemporaries, will pass, and in the long run (as happened a few years ago) intelligent men will forget as soon as possible the wild and vicious inventions, the scurrilous and abusive language, characteristic of a war period. In the meantime, we will try not to lapse in any way towards the level of these contemporaries even though their own provocative attitude is extremely infectious.

It is rather difficult, it is true, to maintain elegant and graceful language when opponents are indulging in the picturesque and forceful expressions characteristic of Billingsgate or the Barbary Coast. Any gentleman who has had the misfortune to get down to a really serious argument with an intoxicated stevedore will understand what we mean. However, we must remember that we are writing for the public, not for other journalists, and there is no reason why we should model our methods after, or permit them to be influenced by, any of our British contemporaries,—which unfortunately means all our morning contemporaries in the English language. After all, our mother tongue is rich enough to permit of expressing almost anything worth expressing without descending to abuse or vulgarity, and expression in good and temperate English is a worthy aim, even if it is not the present custom in Shanghai.

Are We Anti-British?

There is being circulated a canard, assiduously spread by certain dishonest persons and probably aided by a certain editorial indiscretion on our part, that THE CHINA COURIER is anti-British. This, let us state quite definitely, is not true.

The present writer, though an American, has worked for years for a British paper, writing feature articles with a very intimate bearing upon political life, and earning himself the full confidence of the owners and editors of the paper in question. He is proud to number among his friends many Englishmen, some of whom at least he can refer to as among the finest and noblest men whom he has ever known; some of them, it may be added, of very high rank in the British peerage. He is personally of Irish and Anglo-Saxon ancestry, and believes in the highest of Anglo-Saxon and American traditions: he recognizes no greater political and social ideal than the conception of tolerance and fair play, the noblest heritage of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. He regards the links of language, culture, and tradition, existing today among the children of England whose communities stretch around the globe, as things to be cherished and treasured for generations to come.

Here we have all the essentials for a 100-per-cent Anglophile. All the essentials, that is, except one: the readiness to accept as forever right and just anything the British State may consider a necessary part of their program. It was just this refusal to accept the infallibility of the British State that resulted in the United States of America coming into existence as a free and independent nation. Even in that day, however, it was not simply a struggle between Britain and the United Colonies. It was also a struggle between the Crown and some of His Majesty's loyal subjects in Parliament, where some of the best friends of the American Revolution were to be found.

Were the Parliamentary supporters of the American Revolution anti-British? It does not appear so,—not at this historical distance, anyway. On the contrary, they were the forerunners of the new Imperial policy which has resulted today in the remarkable federation of virtually sovereign states which we know as the British Commonwealth of Nations today. The old Imperial policy, in the opinion of many erudite scholars and brilliant statesmen, could have led only to the breakup of the British Empire by the splitting off of the Colonies as independent states, even as happened with the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in America. The true patriots, it appears today, the men who have held the British Empire together, were the men who were willing to abandon the old Imperial policy, who were willing to permit that development of self-government among the children of England that has finally resulted in the British Empire being transformed into a group of autonomous communities, "equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs."

But there are still survivals of the same mistaken policy of force. It is these things that we are thoroughly and uncompromisingly opposed to. We are opposed to them not because they are British, but because they are out of step with the great liberative movement of the age which we are doing our best to support. Our opposition to the policy known as saber-rattling applies whether the aggressor is British, Russian, or Italian, whether American, French, German, or Japanese. We hope that China will become a free and sovereign state. We as heartily hope that China will never be a menace to the freedom of any other state.

We believe that the plan of the British War Office in sending troops for the occupation of Chinese territory surrounding Shanghai was a most ill-advised and provocative one, to say nothing of the grave questions of international law involved. We think that the failure of Reuter's agency to send any news whatever regarding these plans, which however were sent out by a responsible American agency with a correspondent in London, are evidence of an attempt (not necessarily on the part of Reuter's Shanghai office) to keep people of the Far East in ignorance of these plans. We think that the spreading of a false and misleading report to the effect that a four-power agreement had been made for the defence of Shanghai was deliberate propaganda, wherever it originated. We believe that these activities of the militarists and propagandists deliberately played into the hands of the people who were and are attempting to prevent a peaceful and equitable settlement between Britain and China, and did much to nullify the excellent impression which was being created by the intelligent, statesmanlike, and fair attitude of Britain's diplomats in China recently.

It became clear a few days ago that in spite of all that the militarists at home and the old-line Imperialists in China would do to keep up the ancient policy of the mailed fist, the movement of troops was being stopped, and that there would be no more troop movements beyond Hongkong. Our conclusion that this was being done was confirmed by the speech in Parliament which we gave to our readers on Saturday. Together with this came the assurance, most important of all, that there would be no invasion of Chinese territory, and that the troops would remain in the Settlement. It had also become clear that the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, as an international governing body, was not putting Settlement territory at the disposal of British troops, and that such forces would have to stay on British property.

The concise phrase in which we expressed our satisfaction at this defeat of jingoist policy, "Great Britain is Piping Down," was perhaps not exactly delicate. Also, the exigencies of headline space prevented our stating, more accurately, "Britain War Office is Piping Down." We regret our having said "Great Britain" when we should have said "British War Office." The main trouble is that the representatives of British jingoism out here are so numerous, so verbose, so abusive, and so blatant in their claim to represent Great Britain that there is a tendency at times to take them at their face value, losing sight for the moment of the splendid work of their more level-headed and fair-spirited countrymen.

One cannot avoid, however, a sense of exultation at the news of the abandonment of a policy gone into with all the pomp and pretence of another "War for Civilization." Were there anything high or noble about the aims of the intended expedition it might deserve better treatment, but blatant, boastful and swaggering saber-rattling, partly for its own sake and partly for the retention of special privileges which the British Government itself is now definitely pledged to end, can expect nothing better than scorn when it comes to an ignominious end. An American view of the situation is shown in the cartoon which appears on our first page today.

To show our lack of any national bias, we published in these columns on Saturday last an editorial from a British newspaper, the "Japan Chronicle" of Kobe. This splendid publication is one which has always kept to the highest ideals of Anglo-Saxon journalism in the generation and more of its existence as a British liberal paper. Incidentally, we reprint its editorial articles more frequently than does any other newspaper in Shanghai, and will continue to do so. Also, when we speak of Britain hereafter, we will try to remember that the scurrilous campaign of abuse and dishonesty which we are now witnessing in Shanghai represents only a part of Britain,—certainly not the best part. We will also try to remember that for some of the worst examples of this campaign Britons are not responsible at all, coming as they do from a paper the "British" ownership of which is really in the hands of Asiatic Jews with no understanding whatever of Anglo-Saxon faith and traditions, and who carry out their part of the propaganda campaign under a pretence of devotion to "American ideals."

No, we are not anti-British, in any conceivable national sense. Any more than we are anti-Chinese, anti-Japanese, anti-Russian, anti-German, anti-Semite, or anti-American. We are admittedly anti-Imperialist, anti-privilege, and anti-humbug. Criticize injustice and wrong we will, regardless of whose toes we step on. We will try to be fair, and we make no plea for fairness in return. We are not so naive as to expect that.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

7563
11/2/27
Intelligence Office, Central Station.

February 10, 1927

REPORT ON Extract from "The China Courier" alleging gambling
permitted in the Settlement.

Made by D. I. Yorke.

Forwarded by

J. G. Owens B. & O.

Sir,

The attached cutting from "The China Courier"
of February 10, 1927, is erroneous, and, I respectfully suggest,
merits a correction.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. I. Yorke

D. I.

mt
Em B
D. C. I.

File
mt

THE CHINA COURIER THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1927.

A proclamation has been issued by the Municipal Council reminding the populace that with the end of the China New Year holidays gambling was no longer allowed.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

PHONE
C. 377



Y563
11/1/27

PROSECUTING SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Shanghai, February 10, 1927.

Confidential.

Dear Barrett,

I have been carefully following the various articles in the "Courier" and I would rather not see the American Consul at the moment as I am anxious to let them wait and kill themselves, which they are pretty sure to do if we give them enough rope. On the other hand, if I were to see the Consul and he called Howard up for an interview, it would only have the effect of putting a check on his anti-British ardour, whereas I want him to get so pleased with himself that he publishes something that we can really jump on. As regards the other gentleman concerned in the paper, Mr. Kentwell, I am glad to tell you that I have strong reasons to believe that I shall be able to deal with him very soon.

Yours sincerely,

E.T. Hainland

Rich
Amis
Captain E.I.M. Barrett,

Shanghai Municipal Police.

I. O. No.

7563

9/2/27

Intelligence Office C.I.D. Station.

February 8 1927

REPORT ON Harry P. Howard.

Made by D. I. Yorke

Forwarded by

J. H. W. S. S. S.

Sir,

Since the arrest of Francis Xia on Saturday, January 29, by detectives in the employ of General Li Pao Tsang, Defence Commissioner, the editorial chair of the newspaper "The China Courier" has been occupied by one Harry P. Howard, an American citizen with pronounced Communist sympathies. Leading articles of a distinctly anti-foreign nature which appeared in this newspaper on February 7 and February 8 are attached herewith.

Harry P. Howard arrived in Shanghai on July 29, 1922 from Japan. He obtained employment in the Asia Life Insurance Co., but, after a few months, joined the staff of reporters on the "Shanghai Times". Owing to exhibiting extreme radical views, Howard lost his position with the "Shanghai Times" and then obtained employment as a reporter with the "China Press" newspaper. He remained in this employ for over two years during which time he repeatedly attempted to generate Communistic doctrine into articles prepared by him for publication in the "China Press". Howard did not hesitate to verbally express his sympathies with the Communist movement and was known to attend the local U.S.S.R. Consulate on commemoration days. During this time, Howard's wife, who is Russian by birth and known as Helen Redko, was employed in the Far Eastern Bank of Harbin (Dalbank).

Howard was dismissed from his employment in the "China Press" on account of the political views he held and expounded upon. He then edited a small weekly newspaper called

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

"The Sports and Amusements Weekly", but failing financially in this venture he joined the staff of "The China Courier".

Mrs. Howard, alias Helen Redko, is now employed with a Notary of Russian nationality named Dmitrienko. The latter, who resides and has his office at No. 392 Avenue Joffre, adopts a neutral attitude in politics.

Howard has stated that he was born in Camden, New Jersey, U.S.A. in December 1893. He did not leave the United States until 1917 when he decided to visit Russia. During his voyage to the latter country, the revolution broke out. Howard broke his journey in Japan and remained in that country until he came to Shanghai in 1922. He has been engaged in journalistic work practically all his working life, and, whilst in Japan, wrote articles for the "Japan Chronicle", the "New York Nation" and the "Osaka Mainichi". He was also the author of a book entitled "The Socialist and Labour Movement in Japan" which was printed and published in Kobe in 1921. Howard was, as a result of his political views, under Police surveillance in Japan and was given ten days' notice to leave that country.

Howard did not register as an American citizen at the U. S. Consulate-General in Shanghai until July 30, 1925.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,

Rudofke

-D. -I.

D. C. I.

9- FEB 1927

China's New Year

While most persons were perfectly willing to take a holiday from political worries during the China New Year, the past week was an extraordinarily important one for China, particularly as regards her foreign relations. Most significant of all was the breaking off of the negotiations between the British and Chinese Nationalist governments at Hankow, with a statement from Eugene Chen which resembles closely the proud declaration which has now become one of the great lines of history, amounting, practically, to the statement that the Nationalist Government will not treat with a foreign nation with troops upon Chinese soil.

But there were other things only less significant. First of all, as regards Shanghai, came the news that the British troops en route to Shanghai to occupy Chinese territory surrounding the Settlement would not be permitted by the Municipal Council to use Settlement territory as a base of operations, unless it was on property that was absolutely British owned. Work was halted on the camp which was under construction at Jessfield, and if British troops want to stay here they can do so on British property,—not otherwise.

This, following on the cancellation of the intended sabre-rattling demonstration of the S.V.C. the previous Saturday, furnishes final evidence of the thing we pointed out to our reader a week and a half ago, i.e., that there was no four-power agreement such as was alleged by Reuter's agency for the "defence of Shanghai." This "agreement," now apparently denied by every government which was alleged to have joined Britain in it, was apparently a mere invention of British propagandists who found in the long run that they could not even swing to their purposes the International Settlement in which their control is so predominant, to say nothing of Washington and Tokyo.

On Monday the Foreign Ministry of the Peking Government addressed a note to the British Legation protesting against the despatch of British troops to Shanghai, and asking for the immediate withdrawal of the troops des-

patched to China. Britain, it appears, did not deign to reply to this protest. In Hankow, however, there was more definite action, as the Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government, which had apparently almost reached settlement of many important points in the negotiations with the British Government, broke off the discussions, declaring, categorically that the Nationalist Government had never contemplated occupying the International Settlement at Shanghai, that the British military operations here were not only menacing but provocative, and that the concentration of armed British forces at Shanghai, with the information received as to their plans (apparently referring to the British War Office's plan to occupy a big stretch of Chinese territory around Shanghai) "made it impossible... to view the British concentration... except as an act of coercion directed against Chinese Nationalism. To sign any agreement in these circumstances would be tantamount to signing under duress or force. The Nationalist Government must perforce await the ending of this period of duress before authorizing the signing of an agreement."

Equally striking is the nature of the memorandum which the British Government presented on its China policy (presented to both the Peking and Hankow Governments). The British concessions Britain is prepared to give up, while they are also willing to waive participation in legal cases of Britishers against Chinese. This latter point does not mean the giving up of extraterritorial rights as regards Britishers, however, the memorandum simply expressing the Government's readiness to consider a revised Chinese penal code for application in British courts in China.

Another point of much interest during the week was the dismissal of Sir Francis Aglen, the British Inspector-General of Customs, by the Peking Government, apparently on account of his refusal to collect the surtaxes where were authorized, and which Peking had requested the Maritime Customs to collect. Britain has protested against this dismissal, but it seems likely to stand.

These things are the big events of the week. They mark the new status which China has attained among the nations of the earth. A year ago Britain would have smiled contemptuously at such an attitude as China's official spokesmen, North and South, are now adopting. There are many "die-hards" who are trying to "laugh it off" today. But the time has passed for this. China has met her old New Year in a new way, a way which means a new life, a new independence, a new order, a new freedom, for the oldest civilization of the world.

Shanghai, Tuesday, February 8, 1927.

What About Shanghai?

It is interesting to note, in view of some of the sarcastic comments made by various persons of various nationalities regarding America's "inactivity" in connection with the present crisis, and the remarks made about the general nature of America's statement on China policy recently, that the first clear, open, and aboveboard statement regarding Shanghai which has been made by any foreign power had to come from the United States. That this statement, putting forth the definite proposition that Shanghai be declared a neutral zone, is of the greatest importance for all of us here there is no doubt.

The question is, in the main, as to just what is involved. The statement handed out by the American Legation, as reported by Reuter's agency, starts off with an introduction pointing out the huge sums invested in Shanghai, its importance in the trade of the country, and the involving of American interests here, and proposes "that the International Settlement at Shanghai should be excluded from the area of armed conflict so that Americans and other foreigners may receive adequate protection. The American Government," concludes this document, "will be ready on its part to become a party to friendly and orderly negotiations, properly instituted and conducted, regarding the future status of the Settlement."

The representatives of the Chinese Governments have not shown any over-enthusiasm in agreeing to this proposal, which was presented to both the Peking and Nationalist Governments. Chang Tso-lin, according to a report yesterday, preferred to "pass the buck," declaring himself in favor of the proposal, though the matter "belonged entirely to General Sun Chuan-fang and the Southern armies." Another report from Ankuochun headquarters, however, quotes the authorities as stating that the Shanghai district is under their influence, and if they accept it means that the Northern forces alone are to withdraw from this part of the country. "If people really wish to have Shanghai and its vicinity freed from disturbances, Hankow and Kiukiang must also be made buffer zones. We cannot agree to such a proposal as to make Shanghai alone a buffer zone."

The Nationalist Government, it appears, are no more kindly disposed to the proposal. Eugene Chen, however, according to a report received from Peking, made a very pointed response obviously directed towards the drastic measures adopted by the authorities of this part of the country in dealing with the labor movement and the Kuomintang Party, as well as with Chinese Christians who incur their disapproval. Mr. Chen declares that "If General Sun Chuan-fang and the British Municipal authorities of the Shanghai International Settlement had not made such military preparations against the Chinese masses as if they were facing a formidable foe, Shanghai would naturally be freed from the ravages of fighting between the two warring Chinese factions, and the Chinese masses would not be provoked. Therefore, should a disturbance take place at Shanghai, the fault for it entirely lies with the Chinese and British authorities there."

This bit of logic, however, does not decide the question practically. Whatever maladministration may have done towards acerbating relations here, it would be a terrible tragedy for a city like Shanghai to be made a scene of warfare. In such a warfare not only the foreign interests, and those of the wealthy Chinese, would suffer. The millions of the poor herded in their hovels would be the worst sufferers of all if anything like real war approached the city.

The real danger of agreement, and the danger which Mr. Chen is obviously desirous of avoiding at all times, lies in the risk of permitting any recognition of the status quo in Shanghai. The International Settlement is governed by a body of men utterly unrepresentative of the city, not even representative of the foreigners, to say nothing of the Chinese who make up the bulk of the population and pay the bulk of the taxes in the city. There have been clashes here again and again, the May 30th incident of 1925 having been the most serious and far-reaching in its effects. The most staid and conservative Chinese, business men with the widest interests in the Settlement, men who are equally opposed to civil war and to "Red" influence, are thoroughly dissatisfied with the manner in which Shanghai is controlled at the present time.

This is not merely a question of foreign control. While the wealthiest and most important part of Shanghai lies in the International and French Concessions, there are other questions involved. The Chinese sections of the city, separated as they are by wide stretches of Settlement territory, present a problem of divided administration which will apparently only be solved when the whole city of Shanghai, including both the present "foreign" and "Chinese" territory, is brought under one efficient central administration. The most practicable administration would appear to be, at this time, a combined one of foreigners and Chinese, the Chinese having predominant control. In view of the extent of foreign interests here, and the big foreign population, representation of the foreigners in the city administration would probably be accepted without demur by enlightened Chinese officials.

However, the problem presented just now is clear enough, and complicated enough. How is Shanghai to avoid the risk of an armed conflict close by, and at the same time avoid the maintenance of the status quo? If negotiations were entered into at once in good faith for the changing of the status of Shanghai, some agreement might be reached for the maintenance of peace and order here. Will the Powers rise to the occasion?

GT. BRITAIN HAS ALLY IN CHINA POLICY SAYS REUTER

Fascist Italy Prepared
To Join British In
Saber-Rattling

(*Reuter's Agency*)

Rome, Feb. 6.—Signor Mussolini's Note on China in reply to the British Memorandum was despatched on February 2 after mature consideration of the situation in the Far East and frequent communications with Sir Austen Chamberlain.

The Note agrees with the main lines of British policy while making secondary reservations in regard to certain points in which British and Italian interests do not exactly coincide.

It is understood that the most important part of the Note is a statement that Italy is be ready to join England even in using force should the situation in Shanghai become critical. A Rome telegram declares that it is learned authoritatively that an Italian dreadnought has gone to China with 1500 men able to be used as a land force if necessary.

(It will be noted that the above telegram is dated Rome, but that the final sentence of it states that "a Rome telegram declares....." Something would appear to be wrong, unless the Romans now utilize the telegraph as a regular means of neighborly communication within the city. It would be interesting to know where this telegram really did originate. Perhaps it originated in the same fertile imagination as two weeks ago produced the four-power "agreement for the defence of Shanghai."

ED. NORN).

Britain's Expeditionary Force

An Obituary

The resumption of the negotiations in Hankow between Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government, and Mr. O'Malley, Counsellor of the British Legation, as reported exclusively here in THE CHINA COURIER yesterday morning, is a most significant thing. Just as important as the actual resumption, however, or even more so, are the terms under which the Nationalist Government agreed to meet the British representative again. While these terms are not given with any completeness, it is clear from the Reuter message which appears in another column today that Britain has agreed that the British forces en route to Shanghai are to be disembarked at Hongkong.

In other words, the British War Office is piping down. All the grandiose military display of recent weeks, with the pages upon pages of propaganda spewed forth daily by the British "news" agencies and newspapers, with the high-sounding titles bestowed upon the officers of the "Shanghai Defence Force," with the utterly gratuitous invention by propaganda agencies of an "agreement for the defence of Shanghai," with the deliberate suppression of the actual plans of the British war office and the friendly attitude Washington was taking towards China,—all this gigantic combination of saber-rattling, falsehood, and suppression has dwindled into the movement of a few Indian troops to Shanghai (against the protests of India's national leaders), where they must stay on British territory, keep off the Council's property, and behave themselves.

It has long been clear to the discerning that the swash-buckling Mr. Bull represented by the British propaganda agencies out here was not really the master of the situation. The statements made by official spokesmen of the British government, such as Austen Chamberlain and the accredited diplomatic representatives, trying to meet China's demands half-way, were too widely at variance with the cheap bluff of the militarists to admit of much compromise. It was not impossible, of course, that Britain was playing a double game: Britain is not the only Government to have done so. Nevertheless, the necessity of subterfuge and double-dealing to the extent attempted is certainly no evidence of strength.

From the beginning the policy of deception was followed. First Reuter's sent through a telegram reporting an agreement among Britain, Japan, France and America "for the defence of Shanghai" in a military sense. This report was apparently a pure invention of Reuter's, and had no existence in fact. The British war office plans, as reported by "United Press" in a special dispatch from London, included the seizure of points outside Shanghai, in other words, the invasion of Chinese territory. This apparently accurate report Reuter did not see fit to advise us of.

Governments, however, are pretty well informed these days, even though private citizens may be victimized and misled by propaganda organs of various kinds. The Chinese authorities apparently had no doubt whatever regarding the plans of Britain's militarists for an invasion of Chinese territory, and following a protest from Peking came the

definite breaking off of negotiations by the Nationalist Government at Hankow, which stated in no uncertain terms that it could not treat with Britain while British forces were being concentrated in Shanghai as a "Chinese Expeditionary Force."

This was reported on February 1st. On February 2d and 3d the "United Press," the big American news agency, sent out the following reports, which we are unable to find that Reuter's agency ever informed us of:

London, Feb. 2.—It is authoritatively learned that Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is claiming that force will be used in China only as a last resort in the event of onslaughts by uncontrolled mobs.

A statement to this effect will be given out soon, it is understood.

This basis, it is thought, permits Eugene Chen and Mr. O'Malley to reach an agreement immediately in their Hankow negotiations so far as Shanghai is concerned.

It will allow not only a suspension of the British preparations for defense at Shanghai, but will halt the sending of reinforcements which are now at Hongkong en route to Shanghai.

London, Feb. 3.—The Cabinet is drafting instructions, it was learned today, on a basis of which Mr. O'Malley, British special representative in Hankow, may negotiate a basis for settlement with Eugene Chen, Nationalist Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is understood that if Chen is able to furnish satisfactory guarantee as to the safety of British lives and property at Shanghai, British forces now en route to Shanghai will be diverted to Hongkong.

That something of this kind was going on was evident from various things. First of all came the stoppage of work on the camp being prepared for the troops at Jessfield. Then came the news that Hongkong was making prepara-

tions for the billeting of large numbers of troops. The Reuter messages of the gigantic forces moving on to Shanghai dwindled both in bulk and enthusiasm. Finally, though Reuter had carried no messages as to the decisions made at London tying the hands of the swashbucklers, there came the resumption of the negotiations at Hankow, which could only mean that the British War Office had piped down. And then, in a most ambiguous sentence which appears to refer to Britain as the proposer, they mention "the proposal that the British forces now en route to Shanghai should be disembarked at Hongkong" as having been favorably commented on by the (Nationalist) officials.

So this appears to be the sad end of the China Expeditionary Force, the "four-power agreement for the defence of Shanghai," the 20,000 bold bad Britishers who were coming to occupy Chinese territory in this vicinity, and the noble line of grandiose titles which headed the "Shanghai Defence Force." But we can't weep for the dead,—particularly when it happened to be only a miscarriage.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D. REG
I. O. REQ

7563

1/2/27

CENTRAL

I. O.

Shanghai

January

27,

1927.

REPORT ON Anti Southern Propaganda.

Made by C. D. I. Givens.

Forwarded by

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Sir,

The Chinese attached to the Intelligence Office C. I. D., with whom I am in agreement, believe that the wickedness of General Chiang Kia Shek can only be brought home to the lower, uneducated classes by representing him as an unscrupulous, avaricious and blood thirsty traitor. To effect this, they consider it essential to disseminate cartoons representing him alternately as a tortoise, a leech, a cobra, a wolf and a "running dog".

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. D. I. Givens
C. D. I.

D. C. I.

This form of propaganda is that employed by the Nationalists themselves. It is very effective and is easily understood by those whom it is intended to reach.

2827

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Smith

Amis
29 JAN 1927

THE CHINA COURIER. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1927.

Electric wire posts and numerous other places in the Chinese City are plastered over with posters denouncing in vulgar terms General Chiang Kai-shek, Canton Generalissimo, and the Kuomintang Party. In one instance, the Nationalists are represented by figures of tortoises with heads of human beings. It is generally believed that the posters form a part of the propaganda conducted by local officials against the South or, at least, such things are connived at by them. But it is surprising that how poor these posters are as a means of propaganda because they are taken even by the ignorant classes as a sort of joke rather than serious reason.

4563
1/2/27
THE CHINA COURIER, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1927.

Editor Zia Kidnapped In Settlement

**NOW IN GEN. LI'S YAMEN;
ON CHARGE OF PUBLISHING
ALLEGED FALSE REPORTS**

Victim Carried Off In Motor Car By Armed Agents
Not Far From Police Station

DELEGATION VISITS DEFENCE COMMISSIONER

American and British Journalists Register Strong
Protest Against Detention Of Chinese News-
paperman By Military Men;
Prisoner At Lunghwa Yamen

PRISONER AT
LUNGWHA



Mr. Francis Zia

Mr. Francis Zia, Managing Editor of THE CHINA COURIER and of the "China Tribune," was kidnapped at the corner of Hankow and Shantung Roads, a block from the Central Police Station, Saturday afternoon at 5.45, and is now a prisoner at the yamen of Gen. Li Pao-chang, Defence Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung. Mr. Zia is charged with having circulated reports through THE CHINA COURIER, referring to reverses to Sun Chuan-fang's forces in Chekiang, which were dangerous to the public mind. Gen. Li, in a statement yesterday, declared that he was responsible for the maintenance of peace and good order in this district, and it was for the maintenance of peace and good order that Mr. Zia was kidnapped by his armed agents in the International Settlement and taken to the yamen where he is now detained. Gen. Li declared to interviewers yesterday that the kidnapping was done with the full knowledge of the Commissioner of Police, though Major Robert Johnson denied this last night.

Visit Office

Two husky individuals came to the office of THE CHINA COURIER on Saturday afternoon and asked to see Mr. Zia. Upon being admitted to his office they demanded they much resented certain reports which had appeared in the paper regarding a defeat for Sun Chuan-fang's forces, and asked Mr. Zia to come with them to the Bureau for Foreign Affairs. The invitation was declined, but Mr. Zia told the men that if there was any report in the paper which was inaccurate he would be quite willing to print a correction, if they would write one out for him. This did not suit the visitors, who after considerable argument left the office.

Soon after this Mr. Zia went to the office of the "Shun Pao," the big Chinese newspaper, on business. While in this office, which is on the southwest corner of Hankow and Shantung Roads, a motor car drew up on Shantung Road opposite the entrance of the "Shun Pao," across the street from where the private ricksha was waiting. Mr. Zia. When the journalist left the building and walked to his ricksha three men from the car crossed the street to him. One seized him by the arm on each side, and one stood behind him, at the same time pressing revolvers to his ribs, one of them saying "Now I suppose you will come along with us." Mr. Zia tried to resist, and the ricksha coolie, who had hold of his hand, tried to pull him away from the men, but the frail little journalist was no match for three opponents, who hurried him across the street and into the waiting motor-car, which started swiftly out Shantung Road and was soon lost to view.

Kidnappers Discovered

The description of two of the men who did the kidnapping tallies with that of the men who visited the office of THE CHINA COURIER earlier in the day, and they were probably the same parties. After Mr. Zia's disappearance the ricksha coolie hurried back to THE CHINA COURIER and told what had happened, and efforts were immediately made to trace the victims. At first it was thought that the motive was robbery, as Mr. Zia had several hundred dollars on his person at the time, but when investigation showed that the car

number, 8673, belonged to a Mr. Lee who is closely connected with the Merchant Volunteers, it was suspected that the motive was political.

About eight o'clock this letter was confirmed by a telephone message from the Defence Commissioner's yamen, stating that Mr. Zia was being held in custody for printing false reports in THE CHINA COURIER and that he would be tried by a military court on Sunday. A little later a well-known American journalist here visited Mr. Hsu Yuan, Acting Mayor of Shanghai and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, in an effort to secure Mr. Zia's liberation, but was unsuccessful.

Delegation to Yamen

On Sunday afternoon a representative of THE CHINA COURIER, in company with a delegation including four of the most prominent American and British journalists in Shanghai, visited Gen. Li Pao-chang at the yamen, and inquired as to the charges against Mr. Zia. It was pointed out to the General that a kidnapping of this kind was likely to create a very bad impression among foreigners both here and in America and England. In addition to four local publications, there were three of the biggest of American dailies represented in the delegation, and British daily, papers with an aggregate circulation of many millions.

Gen. Li, speaking through an interpreter, explained that a certain article had appeared in THE CHINA COURIER reporting a reverse for Sun Chuan-fang's forces in Chekiang. He considered this article dangerous to the public peace, and as he was entrusted with the maintenance of peace and good order in this district Mr. Zia was now being detained.

A Reuter Report

It was pointed out by Mr. Howard, Associate Editor of THE CHINA COURIER, that the article reporting the reverse of Sun's forces was received through Reuter's a British news agency, and was also published in other foreign newspapers in Shanghai. Furthermore, Mr. Howard explained, he was personally responsible for the article having been inserted in the paper, as in his work as Associate Editor he received news reports of this kind from various agencies and saw to their publication. Mr. Zia knew nothing whatever of the reports in question until he saw them in print the next day.

Gen. Li made no reply to the statement that the report in question emanated from Reuter's agency, contenting himself with a response that Mr. Zia, as Managing Editor, was responsible for what appeared in the paper. The reports were dangerous to peace and order, and General was entrusted with the preservation of peace and good order here.

We give on Page 2 today the two articles which are said to be dangerous to the public peace.

Prominent Catholic

Mr. Zia is a native of Kwantung Province, and is a prominent Catholic. In his youth he was educated at the St. Francis Xavier School. He had in the course of his business career developed a great liking for journalism, and had contributed voluminously to the columns of newspapers wherever he happened to be. While in Weihaiwei some twenty years ago

he started the "Republican Official Messenger," and this was followed by a number of other journals in the English language under his editorship.

The path of a journalist is however not always strewn with roses, and as a consequence most of his early attempts are now mere past history. At one time he was the English secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, and in this capacity he has rendered significant services in bringing the Chinese viewpoint in matters of public interest to the foreign community. A reference to the correspondence columns of Shanghai papers of those days will show that his views are always sane and moderate, and far from being dangerously radical.

In addition to his journalistic activities, Mr. Zia has been an official of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is connected with the Boy Scouts and several Sino-foreign associations.

In March last year Mr. Zia started the "China Tribune," a bi-lingual weekly, and in July, in association with some local Americans and Chinese, he started THE CHINA COURIER, of which he has been Director and Manager Editor.

MR. FRANCIS ZIA UNDER ARREST

Carried Off from the Settlement
to Lunghua Yamen on Satur-
day Evening

CHARGE OF SEDITIOUS PUBLICATION

Another daring kidnapping case occurred on Saturday afternoon in the heart of the central district, the victim being Mr. Francis Zia, a well-known Chinese resident, whose activities in certain directions have brought him prominently before the notice of foreigners and who is now managing editor of the "China Courier" and the "China Tribune".

It appears that Mr. Zia left the offices of the "Shunpao," the well-known Chinese newspaper, situated at the corner of Hankow and Shantung Roads, and was walking to his private ricksha a few paces from the entrance to the building, when three armed men presented their



MR. FRANCIS ZIA

pistols at him and ordered him to keep quiet and follow them. Mr. Zia was then pushed into a motor car, No. 8673, which was waiting near by, and driven off.

Mr. Zia's Activities

Mr. Zia, whose full name is Zia Foh-sung, is a native of Kuangtung and a graduate of St. Francis Xavier's College. According to the Roman Catholic Church, he is also a member of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and very active in connexion with its work. After teaching in the Anglo-Chinese College in Tientsin, he served in different capacities, for some time being under Sir James Stewart Lockhart, Administrator of the Territory of Weihaiwei. He then came to Shanghai and worked with the now defunct "Shanghai Gazette" as translator, at the same time being a member of the editorial staff of the "Shunpao". He was at one time English secretary to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce also editing a small paper for Chinese students of English, known as "Francis Zia's Weekly." Mr. Zia possesses great versatility in languages, and can read and write French, German and Spanish, and some Japanese besides English and Chinese. He is connected with many Sino-foreign organizations, is an officer of the Sino-Japanese Society, and English secretary to the Shanghai Chinese Newspapermen's Association and the Shanghai Press Club.

It is definitely known that Mr. Zia is being detained at the military headquarters at Lunghua and that the car which took him there was one belonging to Gen. Li Pao-chang, Commissioner of Defence for the

Shanghai and Woosung Districts.

At first it was thought that Mr. Zia had been kidnapped for ransom and for a large sum of money which he was carrying to pay his staff before the China New Year, but this is incorrect, as it is definitely known that he was taken to the Lunghua Yamen, though no official charge had been preferred against him. It is believed that the military authorities took action because of certain articles which appeared in Mr. Zia's papers relating to the military situation. These were said to be of a seditious nature and in support of the Kuomintang expedition against Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, who recently issued an order forbidding Chinese papers to publish any comments on the war situation.

Extract from the Intelligence Report
January 29, 1927.

In view of a misleading report which was published in the China Courier on January 28 to the effect that Brigadier Han Kwang Yu and his 2000 men had been captured by the Southerners, General Li Pau Chang, Defence Commissioner of Shanghai, proposes to order the post offices censors to stop the transmission of this paper through the post.

Extract from Intelligence Report dated January 15, 1927.

The following persons are reported to be connected with the China Courier, No. 6a Hongkong Road :

<u>Names</u>	<u>Addresses</u>
1. Lawrence Kentwell	No. 221 Szechuen Road
2. ^{G. R.} R. S. Groves	No. 221 Szechuen Road
3. J. McMillan	Room 419 Plaza Hotel.
4. L.D. Kearney	Y.1154 Wing On Terrace, Szechuen Road.
5. H. Howard	Room 505 Foreign Y.M.C.A.
6. Helen Piper	35 Avenue Road
7. Francis Zia <i>Francis Zia</i>	217 Zung Tse Li (仁智里), N. Szechuen Road.
8. Y. S. Sung	212 Myburgh Road.

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd are British; the 4th, 5th and 6th are Americans, and the 7th and 8th are Chinese.

Extracts from D.S.I. Robertson's report re L.K. Kentwell
dated 7-1-27 (I.O. File 4101).

.....Information was also received
from the same source that "The China Courier" in
which Kentwell holds large interests, will in future
be used as the official foreign organ of the
Kuomingtang to propagate its doctrine.....
..... Confidential inquiries at the office
of "The China Courier", 6a Hongkong Road, on January 4
as to the authenticity of the news published regarding
the Kuomingtang Party at Hankow and Canton drew the
unguarded statement from a member of the staff that the
paper had special correspondents at these places and
that all news published was obtained from the "right
source".